

LOCAL

North West Water Authority

Dawson House, Great Sankey
Warrington WA5 3LW
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7th January, 1976.

To: Members of the South Lancashire
Fisheries Advisory Committee
(Messrs. R.D. Houghton (Chairman);
T.A.F. Barnes; T.A. Blackledge;
R. Farrington; J. Johnson;
R.H. Wiseman; Dr. R.B. Broughton;
Professor W.E. Kershaw; and the
Chairman of the Authority (P.J. Liddell);
the Vice-Chairman of the Authority
(J.A. Foster); and the Chairman of
the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee
(J.R.S. Watson) (ex officio)).

Dear Sir,

A meeting of the SOUTH LANCASHIRE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE will be held at 2.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1976, at the LANCASHIRE AREA OFFICE OF THE RIVERS DIVISION, 48 WEST CLIFF, PRESTON, for consideration of the following business.

Yours faithfully,

G.W. SHAW,

Director of Administration.

A G E N D A

1. Apologies for absence.
2. Minutes of the last meeting (previously circulated).
3. Land drainage representation on Local Fisheries Advisory Committees.
4. Report by Area Fisheries Officer on Fisheries activities.
5. Pollution of Colne Water and Trawden Water.
6. Oil Pollution of the feeder stream to Scotsman's Flash, Wigan.
7. Water bank releases: Stocks Reservoir.
8. 'Taking Stock'.
9. Seminar on water conditions dangerous to fish life.
10. Water Resources Development for the post 1981 Period: Planning Study.
11. Any other business.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYSOUTH LANCASHIRE
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE14TH JANUARY, 1976LAND DRAINAGE REPRESENTATION ON
LOCAL FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEES

1. At the last meeting of the Committee held on 15th October, 1975, a full report was presented on the progress made in achieving reciprocal representation of land drainage interests on the five Local Fisheries Advisory Committees.
2. The Local Land Drainage Advisory Committees made the following appointments at their November, 1975, meetings:-

<u>Land Drainage</u> <u>Advisory Committee</u>	<u>Fisheries</u> <u>Advisory Committees</u>	<u>Member</u> <u>Appointed</u>
Cumberland	South and West Cumberland	R. J. W. Slack
	Eden and District	R. K. Nicholson
Lancashire	Lune, Wyre & Furness	G. A. Martin
	South Lancashire	R. Farrington
Mersey & Weaver	Mersey & Weaver	A. Jones

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYSOUTH LANCASHIRE
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE14TH JANUARY, 1976REPORT BY AREA FISHERIES OFFICER
ON FISHERIES ACTIVITIES

1. The 1975 season has been very poor for angling and the dry conditions which prevailed for most of the summer have inhibited runs of migratory fish throughout the area.

2. FISH MORTALITIES

No fish mortalities have been reported since the last meeting of the Committee.

3. FERAL MINK

Reports have been received indicating that numbers of mink have been seen near rivers in the area. It is suggested that it may be worthwhile for the Authority to pay a bounty on the tails of mink, this may increase interest in trapping and thereby reduce the numbers of these animals to acceptable levels.

4. FISH PASSING THROUGH COUNTING STATIONS
IN THE AREA TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1975(1) RIVER RIBBLE

	<u>WADDOW HALL</u>		<u>LOCKS WEIR</u>	
	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>Total</u>
April	34	34	-	-
May	226	260	-	-
June	29	289	-	-
July	-	289	8	8
August	28	317	-	8
September	40	357	38	46
October	57	414	12	58
November	64	478	28	86

(2) RIVER HODDER

	<u>WINCKLEY HALL</u>	
	<u>Monthly Total</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
May	155	155
June	95	250
July	7	257
August	9	266
September	1	267
October	(Counter faulty due to drop in sensitivity)	
November	37	304

5. FISH PROPAGATION

Fifty-one Hen Salmon and 29 Cock Salmon have been obtained for stripping from the Ribble and Hodder by means of trammel netting. This is sufficient to produce the ova required to carry out the 1976 plans for Langcliffe Hatchery (which provide for developing 60,000 ova in the incubator whilst developing 50,000 at Middleton as a control) and allow a small surplus of ova which will be incubated at Middleton.

Eighty-two Hen Sea Trout and 25 Cock Sea Trout have been obtained from the River Ribble and Hodder by electro-fishing. The ova from these fish will be developed at Middleton.

6. LANGCLIFFE HATCHERY

Following the mortality involving 100,000 salmon fry which occurred between 6th and 14th April, 1975; 5,000 fry were brought to Langcliffe from Middleton and in spite of adverse conditions during the summer months these fish survived and developed extremely well.

Investigations at Langcliffe will be continued during the 1976 Season when it is intended that 60,000 salmon ova will be developed in the incubator at varying densities in the trays and 50,000 will be developed at Middleton as a control against ova losses.

Fifty per cent of the product of the total of 110,000 ova will be planted out in the Ribble system whilst the remaining 50% will be allocated to tanks at Langcliffe, the fry from the Ribble ova developed at Middleton being used as a control against fry developed at Langcliffe.

Instruments to record pH values, temperature and dissolved oxygen have been installed and modifications to the tank screens have been put in hand.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYSOUTH LANCASHIRE
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE14TH JANUARY, 1976POLLUTION OF COLNE WATER AND TRAWDEN WATER

1. The Committee at its last meeting on 15th October, 1975, requested a report on the circumstances of the spillage of sulphuric acid into Colne Water on 15th June, 1975, and on the resultant prosecution of the offending Company.
2. Rivers Division was advised by the Colne Police on Sunday, 15th June, 1975, of a fish mortality in Colne Water. The Division Inspectorate staff immediately investigated and found large numbers of dead fish in Colne Water at Cottam Tree. Inspection of the watercourse indicated that the cause of the mortality appeared to originate from the premises of Bairdtx Limited at Hollin Hall Mill, Trawden.
3. The Company used dilute sulphuric acid to control the pH of their trade effluent before it is discharged to sewer. Concentrated sulphuric acid (70%) is stored in a bunded storage tank inside the mill and the acid flows by gravity through a plastic pipe to a tank on the opposite side of the watercourse where it is diluted. It is the practice of the Company to keep the valve on the concentrated sulphuric acid storage tank open, despite the fact that dilution takes place in batches and not as a continuous process. The plastic pipe appeared to have been fractured and samples of the stream were taken above and below the point where the pipe crosses the stream, and several dead fish were collected for later examination by the Division's Biologist.
4. The Biologist's report confirmed that the specimens of fish which were killed immediately prior to collection would appear to have been killed by a toxic effluent and analysis of the samples taken above and below the Mill confirmed that the discharge occurred in the area of Hollin Hall Mill. When contact was made with the Company they did not deny the discharge had taken place from their premises. A delivery (13 tons) of concentrated sulphuric acid had been made to the Mill on 11th June, 1975, and although the normal rate of usage is only half a ton per week, the storage tank was empty when inspected on 16th June, 1975. It is estimated, therefore, that approximately 12½ tons of concentrated sulphuric acid was discharged from the fractured pipe.
5. It was considered that the pollution could have been avoided by:-
 - (a) Keeping the valve on the concentrated sulphuric acid storage tank closed when diluting operations were not taking place; and
 - (b) Responsible siting of the diluted tank, i.e. dilution to take place inside the bund wall of the storage tank, thus avoiding the risks involved in piping concentrated acid across the river.

Legal proceedings were, therefore, instituted against Bairdtex Limited under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923. Additionally, it is understood that the Colne Water Angling Club is considering civil action against Bairdtex Limited for compensation for loss of fishing.

6. The case was to have been heard on 16th December, 1975, at Reedley Magistrates' Court but was adjourned until 19th January, 1976. The outcome of the proceedings will be reported at the next meeting.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYSOUTH LANCASHIRE
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE14TH JANUARY, 1976OIL POLLUTION OF THE FEEDER STREAM
TO SCOTSMAN'S FLASH, WIGAN

1. The Police informed the Authority that between 9.00 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. on 27th November, 1975, a tanker vehicle carrying diesel oil had overturned at the roundabout on the A.49 - M6 Motorway link road (junction 25A) at Bryn, south of Wigan. The tank had fractured and it was later estimated that more than 2,500 gallons of diesel oil had passed into the roadway surface water drainage system. A local farmer had the presence of mind to block the surface water drain by inserting wooden planks, therefore initially most of the oil was contained.
2. A Senior River Inspector from the Scientific Department of the Rivers Division on assessing the situation recruited an "emergency trailer" from Great Sankey, equipped for dealing with oil spillages, and proceeded to protect the downstream flashes by placing numerous booms across the polluted feeder stream to intercept oil.
3. In the interests of public safety the Fire Brigade washed down the road surface. Workmen from the Wigan Metropolitan District Council spread sand on the road to absorb residual oil. A gulley - emptying machine from the Council removed oil and water from the road surface water drainage system.
4. Cleaning up operations continued satisfactorily until approximately 3.30 p.m. when the operatives of the gulley-emptying vehicle assuming that most of the oil had been pumped from the drainage system removed the wooden planks; this resulted in approximately 1,000 gallons of diesel oil escaping to the feeder stream.
5. Rainfall during the day had resulted in a build-up of surface water in the system and the booms installed by the Rivers Division could not cope with the flood of oil water passing down the feeder stream. In order to protect Scotsman's Flash work continued under very difficult conditions until late into the night to install further oil booms below a small flash immediately prior to Scotsman's Flash. It was considered this offered the best chance of containing the oil satisfactorily.
6. The following day Authority land drainage workmen began recovery operations removing oil from the feeder stream. Heavy rain during the night resulted in much of the oil being deposited on the land surrounding the minor flash.
7. Frequent inspections were made to assess the passage of oil through the small flash and to remove this oil on a continuous basis. Further booms containing absorbent polystyrene foam were installed.

8. Despite these efforts an oil film is present on Scotsman's Flash due to the fact that the oil booms have been the subject of attack by vandals on numerous occasions. Members of the local angling club are now helping to combat vandalism by surveillance of the booms.
9. The Authority have not received any reports of loss of fish life caused by this spillage and no legal proceedings will be instituted.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY
SOUTH LANCASHIRE
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

14TH JANUARY, 1976

WATER BANK RELEASES: STOCKS RESERVOIR

1. Following enquiries regarding releases from the reservoir the Area Fisheries Officer submits the following report for the information of members.
2. The water bank at Stocks Reservoir is a volume of 200 million gallons which may be released under certain conditions for the benefit of fisheries in the River Hodder. The terms controlling the releases are laid out in the Fylde Water Board Act, 1956, and are as follows:-

"..... the Board shall if and whenever so required by the Lancashire River Board discharge or permit to flow from the said reservoir additional quantities of water of such amounts and during such periods as the said river board may require but subject to the following conditions:-

 - (1) The aggregate additional quantity of water which the Board may be required under this section to discharge shall not in any one year ending on the thirty-first day of December exceed two hundred million gallons;
 - (2) The Board shall not be required under this section to discharge any additional quantity of water at a greater rate than sixteen million gallons per day."
3. Utilisation of the Water Bank to achieve maximum benefit to the fisheries of the River Hodder has always presented problems. In accordance with resolutions of the Fylde Water Board (Water Bank) Sub-Committee and the Water Resources Committee of the former Lancashire River Authority releases during the years 1966 to 1971 were made as follows:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Monthly Volume (mg)</u>	<u>Daily Volume (mg)</u>	<u>Cumulative Total (mg)</u>
April	20	0.666	20
May	30	0.967	50
June	40	1.333	90
July	50	1.612	140
August	40	1.290	180
September	20	0.666	200

The daily flow rates of 0.666 mg to 1.612 mg resulting from the foregoing arrangements are so small that very little (if any) benefit to fisheries was achieved by this method of using the Water Bank.

4. In 1972 arrangements were made to release greater volumes of water and to monitor the effect on fish movement and fishing. The following table indicates the length and volume of releases, the natural flow into which the release was made and the numbers of fish moving:-

TABLE OF RELEASES

Date	Duration of Release	Rate of Release (mgd)	Natural flow at Start of Release (mgd)	Combined Flow (mgd)	Number of Fish Passing Counters
<u>1972</u>					
18th-21st August	72 Hours	15	30	45	0
26th-27th August	24 Hours	50	20	70	7
16th-17th September	26 Hours	80	25	105	1
<u>1973</u>					
30th August - 1st September	48 Hours	50	70	120	1
5th-6th September	24 Hours	50	87	137	42
20th-21st September	24 Hours	50	63	113	1
<u>1974</u>					
11th-13th September	48 Hours	50	127	177	5
3rd- 4th October	24 Hours	50	120	170	34
14th-15th October	24 Hours	50	41	91	1

In 1975 the Water Bank releases were not requested during the prolonged dry period. The reason for this was firstly, previous experience had shown that releases made during long periods of low flow were ineffective, and secondly, use of the Water Bank may have precipitated a drought order application.

5. The table shows that no fish movement took place on flows below 70 m.g.d., and a study of the fish movement data from Winckley Hall Counting Station indicates that under natural conditions most fish movement takes place at flows of from 70 m.g.d. to 200 m.g.d. See Graph Fig. (1).

Releases from the Water Bank will not encourage fish movement unless the flow produced by the combination of the natural flow and the release falls approximately in the middle of the range 70 m.g.d.-200 m.g.d. To achieve this volume a discharge of 50 m.g.d. must be made into a minimum natural flow of 50 m.g.d. Under conditions set out below releases made will not achieve the best use of the Water Bank.

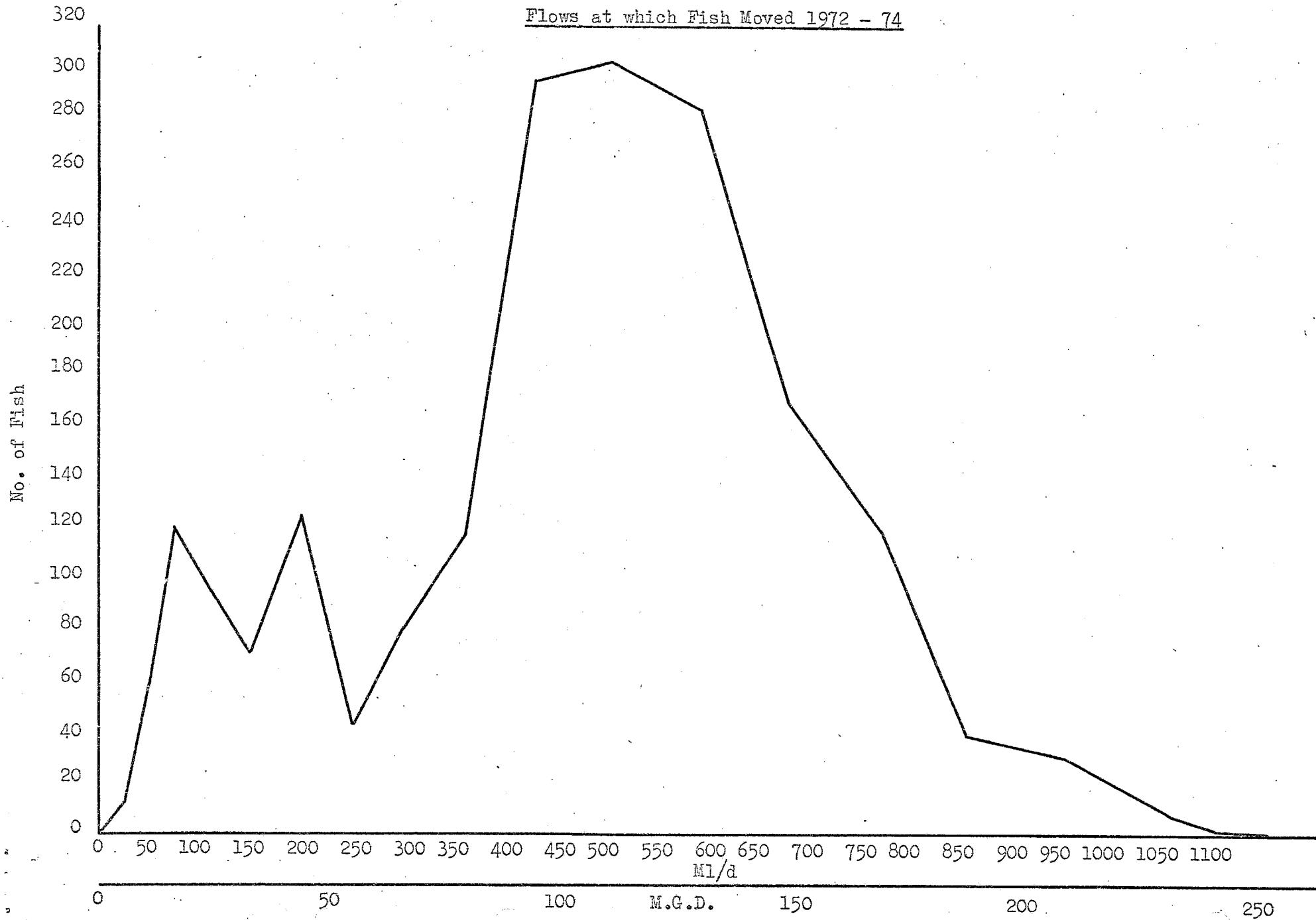
- (1) If discharge of the Water Bank started at a flow of 50 m.g.d. on a rising river and the natural flow eventually reached, say, 200 m.g.d. during a 24-hour period;
- (2) A discharge into a falling river if the natural flow fell in volume to an appreciable amount below 50 m.g.d. during the 24-hour period;
- (3) If the flow in the River Hodder had been at 200 m.g.d. for two days and had fallen to 50 m.g.d. as most of the fish would have moved and would probably be resting.

6. It is difficult to anticipate when the natural flow of the Hodder will remain at 50 m.g.d. for a period of 24 hours and the situation is complicated by the necessity to give reasonable warning to the operatives at Stocks Reservoir. Originally in 1972 releases could be requested at short notice, but events have led to the construction of a security device inside the scour pipe which must be removed before a release can be made. This means that advance notice must be given of the period when the releases are to be requested.

Figure 1

Winkley Hall Monitoring Station

Flows at which Fish Moved 1972 - 74



NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYSOUTH LANCASHIRE
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE14th JANUARY, 1976"TAKING STOCK"

1. At the last meeting of the Lune, Wyre & Furness Local Fisheries Advisory Committee held on 20th October, 1975, the Regional Fisheries Officer was requested to report on the progress made by Water Authorities in implementing the recommendations contained in the Association of River Authorities' publication "Taking Stock" (a copy of which has been supplied to each member). It is considered, however, that this report should be presented to each Local Fisheries Advisory Committee for information.
2. The position in this Authority, and in other Authorities as ascertained by correspondence, is set out below:-

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYRecommendation number
in "Taking Stock"Action already taken or proposed

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Prohibition of commercial monofilament nets. | New draft byelaws provide for prohibition of monofilament nets. |
| 2. Numbers of commercial nets. | Certain aspects are under consideration. |
| 3. Restriction of netting at times of low flow. | Experimental work to obtain information about the movement of migratory fish from salt into fresh water is to be undertaken on the Lune estuary. A tentative proposal relating to netting restriction at times of low flow has been mentioned in a paper prepared for National Water Council Fisheries Liaison Committee. |
| 4. Licensing of netsmen. | No action. |
| 5. Sale of salmon and sea trout. | Current Northern Ireland legislation examined, but considered much too stringent ever to be accepted by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Irish fishery authorities however claim it is very effective in reducing poaching. |
| 6. Catch returns. | Standard form for North West Region proposed in draft byelaws. |
| 7. Net licence duties. | Increases proposed under licence duty revision have been approved by M.A.F.F. and come into force on 1st January, 1976. |
| 8. Fish pathology laboratory. | Discussions with M.A.F.F. and local Veterinary Investigation Centres has |

- resulted in trial introduction of local fish pathology facilities at certain Centres, under guidance and advice of M.A.F.F.'s Weymouth laboratory, which will supply virus strains, information on techniques, etc. Calthwaite, Penrith, is one such Centre.
9. Abstraction. Agreement for works of this kind has been reached for the Hodder (re raising of Stocks Dam), on the Leven (Manchester Water Order), and is being negotiated on the Leven in connection with an abstraction for power generation.
10. Fish monitoring. Existing network in Lancashire to be extended, as finance permits, to cover remaining two main migratory fish rivers. Start to be made as finance permits on setting up similar network in North Cumbria.
11. Coarse fish stocking. No action.
12. Development of new fisheries. Incorporated in Authority policy is approval for purchase of sites capable of development as fisheries.
13. Acquisition of fisheries. This is agreed Authority policy, when finance permits.
14. Bailiffs. Numbers in North and South Cumbria have been increased by about 20% and grading has been improved. Conditions of service have been clearly laid down. Career structure in abeyance at present due to financial structures.

WELSH NATIONAL WATER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

At present the ratio of rod catch to net catch of migratory fish is 1:1 and there is no shortage of salmon or sea trout anywhere. No action is being taken to implement the recommendations, and it is unlikely that any of them will be implemented. A Regional Survey of commercial fishing is to be undertaken; and a Fishery Scientist has been advertised for to carry out the survey with a view to completion in 1979. The forthcoming report of the A.R.A.'s Salmon Stocking Working Group is expected to be a more valuable document than "Taking Stock" when it appears shortly.

SOUTHERN WATER AUTHORITY

The recommendations in "Taking Stock" have not been formally adopted as objectives in fishery management, but they are accepted as guidelines and are referred to when individual management decisions are under consideration.

SOUTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

Progress so far made covers the following aspects:-

1. Prohibition of commercial monofilament nets. A byelaw has been published prohibiting the use of this type of net in all waters

in the Region for the taking of salmon, trout, freshwater fish or eels. No objections received, and move supported by Cornish Netsmen's Association.

7. Net licence duties.

A new licence structure will be introduced on 1st January, 1976 which includes a revision of net licence duties. Increases range from 30% to 150%. In future, General Licences will be issued only for Authority-controlled or owned fisheries and no new General Licences have been issued in 1975.

10. Fish monitoring.

As part of a wider monitoring programme and within budget limitations, electronic counters are being installed, priority being given to catchments in which reservoirs are to be constructed.

12. Development of new fisheries.

Development of reservoirs as fisheries has been Authority's major response to its new recreational duties. A further three reservoirs have been opened recently to make a total of 19 available for fishing with a combined surface area of 1300 acres. These are principally trout fisheries ranging from intensively-managed 'put-and-take' fisheries to natural fisheries with no bag limit. Two reservoirs are managed as mixed trout/coarse fish waters, and one as a pike fishery.

13. Acquisition of fisheries.

This is declared Authority policy. A lease has been acquired from the National Trust of their fishery on the River Lyn, one of the most productive sport fisheries in the Region.

14. Bailiffs.

Bailiffs of the former River Authorities have been redesignated 'Wardens' to take account of their recreational duties.

NORTHUMBRIAN WATER AUTHORITY

Recommendations Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were implemented before the Report was published.

- No. 1 is not being implemented.
- No. 5 is agreed with but not implemented.
- No. 6 is agreed with but implementation is impossible.
- No. 7 - action is being taken.
- No. 8 - too expensive under present economic conditions.
- No. 9 - agreed and implemented.
- No. 10 - agreed.
- No. 11 - agreed but more investigation required.
- No. 12 - already partially implemented.
- No. 13 - implemented.
- No. 14 - implemented.

The Report is described as being a 'rather ill-advised document'.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

RECOMMENDATIONS AS LISTED IN 'TAKING STOCK'

1. Monofilament nets used for the commercial catching of salmon should be prohibited as is the case in the Foyle river system in Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland.
2. The number of commercial nets operating off-shore and in some of the estuaries of England and Wales is too high and they must be reduced.
3. Regional Water Authorities must be given more power and freedom to control estuarial netting, powers which would enable them to stop all netting when river flows are reduced either by abstraction or natural drought conditions below a pre-determined level.

These levels should be determined for all rivers and varied only as conditions change or by the agreement of the Regional Water Authority.
4. Licences should be allotted only to bona fide fishermen who fish commercially for sea fish for nine months out of twelve, for salmon during the open season, and who take an active part in the actual netting operations.
5. We support the view that salmon and sea trout should be sold only through licensed dealers who should be limited in number and appointed by each Regional Water Authority after consultation with the appropriate organisation involved.
6. There appears to be no standard procedure for the making of catch returns by netsmen. We recommend that a standard form should be introduced which should be completed daily by each licensee and forwarded weekly to the appropriate Authority. The licensee should be required to warrant that his return is correct. Should it be found that incorrect returns are made the Regional Water Authority should have powers to cancel the licence.
7. Net licence charges at present in force are unrealistic and should be reviewed.
8. We advocate the setting up of a fish pathology laboratory located centrally in England to which all Regional Water Authorities and other water interests should have direct access and to which financial contributions should be made.
9. Where rivers have been radically denuded of water in their headwaters by abstraction, fishery works and devices should be installed to mitigate past harm.
10. Electronic monitoring of fish stocks in rivers should be given priority of attention and the limitations of existing equipment should not be used as an excuse for postponement.
11. Pressure is being exerted upon the River Authorities by many angling associations who wish to introduce coarse fish on a large scale into what are essentially game fish rivers. These pressures should be resisted for such introductions are likely to have an adverse effect on migratory fisheries.
12. Regional Water Authorities should survey their areas and compile a schedule of sites where new fisheries can be developed and these should be exploited to a high degree to ease the existing pressures on fish and rivers in general, and salmon fisheries in particular.
13. Regional Water Authorities should acquire fisheries of value to the public as and when they become available.

14. Bailiffs now employed by River Authorities are too few to protect fisheries. Their numbers should be increased, their status improved and a proper career structure inaugurated. For the future we envisage the appointment of River Wardens whose duties will extend far beyond those that currently apply to Bailiffs of River Authorities.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYSOUTH LANCASHIRE
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE14TH JANUARY, 1976SEMINAR ON WATER CONDITIONS
DANGEROUS TO FISH LIFE

1. At the last meeting of the Mersey and Weaver Fisheries Advisory Committee it was resolved that the Divisional Scientist and the Regional Fisheries Officer investigate the possibility of staging a seminar on water conditions dangerous to fish life.
2. The primary aim of such a seminar will be to give anglers a better understanding of the effect of deteriorating water quality upon fish, so that they might recognise at an early stage dangers such as falling dissolved oxygen levels in summer.
3. Such a seminar might be of interest to anglers in other areas, in which case it might be possible to hold a meeting in the northern, as well as in the southern, part of the region if sufficient demand should exist.
4. For this reason the matter is being brought to the attention of each Local Fisheries Advisory Committee to obtain their views.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH LANCASHIRE
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

14TH JANUARY, 1976

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FOR THE
POST 1981 PERIOD: PLANNING STUDY

1. At the last meeting of the Committee held on 15th October, 1975, it was reported that the alternative programmes of resource development to meet the expected deficit likely to arise in the mid-1980's were being appraised and it was considered essential to obtain advice on the fisheries implications of the alternatives.
2. It was resolved that the Chairman of the Committee invite not more than five representatives in addition to himself to form an informal group to discuss the fisheries implications of the alternative schemes with officers of the Authority.
3. The following members of the Committee accepted the Chairman's invitation to serve with him on the informal discussion group:- Messrs. T. A. F. Barnes and T. A. Blackledge, Dr. R. B. Broughton and Professor W. E. Kershaw.
4. The group met for the first time at West Cliff on 17th December, 1975, and a further meeting is to be held on 5th February, 1976.